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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

ELTON LLOYD,

No. C 08-02942 MHP

Plaintiff,

v.

OAKLAND POLICE OFFICER H. JOSHI, ET
AL.,

MEMORANDUM & ORDER

**Re: Plaintiff's Motion for Leave to File a
Second Amended Complaint**

Defendants.

Plaintiff Elton Lloyd brought this action against the City of Oakland and Oakland Police Officer H. Joshi, Officer M. McGiffert, Sgt. K. Coleman and other police officers whose names are not yet known (collectively, "defendants"), alleging civil rights violations pursuant to 42 U.S.C. section 1983, under the First, Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution, and pendent state claims for false arrest, false imprisonment, and intentional infliction of emotional distress. Now before the court is plaintiff's motion for leave to file a second amended complaint to include two additional defendants, Oakland Police Officer John Perrodin and Sgt. Pat Gonzales. Having considered the arguments and submissions of the parties, the court enters the following memorandum and order.

1 BACKGROUND

2 Plaintiff is a resident of Alameda County, California. See Docket No. 34, Exh. 1, First
3 Amended Complaint (“FAC”) ¶ 1. Plaintiff originally brought this action against the City of
4 Oakland, Police Officers Joshi and McGiffert, other Oakland Police officers whose names were not
5 yet known to the plaintiff, individually and in their official capacities, and Does 1-10. See Docket
6 No 1, Original Complaint ¶ 2. Plaintiff alleges that on June 29, 2007, a group of Oakland Police
7 officers, including Joshi and McGiffert, arrested plaintiff and searched his house and surrounding
8 property in violation of federal and state laws, thereby depriving him of his rights under the U.S.
9 Constitution.

10 On February 4, 2009, plaintiff moved to amend the original complaint to include Sgt. K.
11 Coleman, of the Oakland Police, as an additional defendant. See FAC ¶ 2. Plaintiff attributed his
12 failure to previously join Coleman as a defendant to an “inadvertence” on the part of plaintiff’s
13 counsel. See Docket No. 34, Wayne Dec. ¶ 3. On March 16, 2009, the court granted plaintiff’s
14 motion to amend his complaint to add Coleman as a defendant, but only as to the section 1983
15 claims. The parties stipulated to a dismissal of plaintiff’s state law claims against Coleman, as being
16 time-barred under the applicable state statute of limitations, derived from California Government
17 Code section 945.6 (“California Tort Claims Act”). See Docket No. 42, Minute Entry for Motion
18 Hearing.

19 On April 2, 2009, after deposing Coleman, plaintiff learned that Sgt. Pat Gonzales had
20 provided the written approval of plaintiff’s arrest, see Docket No. 68, Wayne Dec. ¶ 3, while Officer
21 John Perrodin had entered plaintiff’s residence under Coleman’s orders, id. ¶ 4. As a result, plaintiff
22 now seeks leave of the court to add Gonzales and Perrodin as defendants in the present action.
23 Plaintiff seeks to assert only the section 1983 claims against them. See Docket No. 69, Second
24 Amended Complaint. Plaintiff claims that he was previously unable to join Gonzales and Perrodin
25 as defendants because “the police report d[id] not describe the[ir] conduct” during the search and
26 arrest. See Docket No. 68, Wayne Dec., ¶ 6.

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1 The names of both putative defendants appeared in material that was available to plaintiff's
2 counsel prior to the Coleman deposition. The penultimate line of the police report identified
3 Gonzales as having approved the arrest. See Docket. No. 72, Exh. 2, Police Report. Defendants had
4 previously identified Gonzales as an individual likely to have discoverable information. See id.,
5 Exh. 1, Defendants' Initial Disclosures. Further, in a February 24, 2009, deposition of Joshi,
6 plaintiff's counsel was told that Gonzales had approved the arrest. See id., Exh. 3, Transcript of
7 Joshi Deposition, at 118. Perrodin is mentioned in the police report as one of the officers at the
8 scene and as the "transporting officer," see id., Exh. 2, Police Report, a fact confirmed by Joshi's
9 deposition, see id., Exh. 3, Transcript of Joshi Deposition, at 94. He was also listed as a likely
10 possessor of discoverable information in defendants' initial disclosures. See id., Exh. 1, Defendants'
11 Initial Disclosures.

13 | LEGAL STANDARD

14 A party may amend a pleading once as a matter of course and thereafter may only amend the
15 complaint by consent of the opposing party or leave of the court. Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a)(2). Leave
16 should be freely given when justice so requires. Id. The Ninth Circuit has construed Rule 15(a)
17 broadly, requiring that leave to amend be granted with “extraordinary liberality.” Morongo Band of
18 Mission Indians v. Rose, 893 F.2d 1074, 1079 (9th Cir. 1990); Poling v. Morgan, 829 F.2d 882, 886
19 (9th Cir. 1987) (describing a “strong policy permitting amendment”). When the underlying facts or
20 circumstances may form the proper basis for relief, the opportunity to “test his claim on the merits”
21 should be given to the plaintiff. Forman v. Davis, 371 U.S. 178, 182 (1962).

22 In determining whether to grant leave to amend, the court must consider five factors: (1) bad
23 faith; (2) undue delay; (3) prejudice to the opposing party; (4) futility of amendment; and (5)
24 whether the plaintiff has previously amended his complaint. Nunes v. Ashcroft, 375 F.3d 805, 808
25 (9th Cir. 2004), accord Forman, 371 U.S. at 182. Not all of the factors merit equal consideration:
26 Prejudice is the “touchstone of the inquiry under rule 15(a)” and “carries the greatest weight.”
27 Eminence Capital, LLC v. Aspeon, Inc., 316 F.3d 1048, 1052 (9th Cir. 2003); Owens v. Kaiser

1 Foundation Health Plan, Inc., 244 F.3d 708, 712 (9th Cir. 2001). Futility of amendment, by itself,
2 can also justify the denial of a motion to amend. Bonin v. Calderon, 59 F.3d 815, 845-46 (9th Cir.
3 1995) (denying leave to amend when proposed amended complaint contained only new theories and
4 no new facts was “duplicative” and “patently frivolous”).

5

6 DISCUSSION

7 Defendants argue the court should deny plaintiff’s motion for leave to file a second amended
8 complaint for three reasons: (1) amending the complaint would be futile because the statute of
9 limitations prevents plaintiff from filing a separate action against Gonzales and Perrodin; (2)
10 plaintiff has previously filed an amended complaint; and (3) plaintiff’s motion is based on a
11 misrepresentation.

12 First of all, defendants’ argument with respect to futility treads that uncertain and undesirable
13 ground between frivolity and deliberate obstructionism. The federal statute of limitations provides
14 for a two-year period during which plaintiff could have asserted his section 1983 claim against
15 Gonzales and Perrodin. See Elliott v. City of Union City, 25 F.3d 800, 802 (9th Cir.1994)
16 (explaining that section 1983 does not contain its own limitations period, so the court looks to the
17 limitations period of the forum state’s statute of limitations for personal injury torts); Maldonado v.
18 Harris, 370 F.3d 945, 954 (9th Cir. 2004) (the statute of limitations in California for section 1983
19 claims is two years). Federal law determines when a cause of action accrues and the statute of
20 limitations begins to run for a section 1983 action. Elliott, 25 F.3d at 802. The claim generally
21 accrues when the plaintiff “knows or has reason to know of the injury which is the basis of the
22 action.” Norco Constr., Inc. v. King County, 801 F.2d 1143, 1145 (9th Cir. 1986) (citation omitted).

23 Here, the arrest took place on June 29, 2007. This was the date when plaintiff knew or had
24 reason to know of his injuries which formed the basis of this action. Thus, the statutory deadline for
25 plaintiff’s section 1983 claims was June 29, 2009. Plaintiff filed a timely motion on June 6, 2009,
26 no less than twenty-three days before the deadline. Plaintiff is not asserting any pendent state law
27 claims against the proposed defendants, so the two-year statute of limitations is the only one at issue.

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1 The statute of limitations is, therefore, tolled to the extent necessary to permit plaintiff to have his
2 request adjudicated. Simply because defendants' opposition was filed after June 29, 2009, does not
3 entitle them to invoke futility under the statute of limitations. If the statute of limitations was
4 allowed to run its course while defendants prepared their opposition papers, justice would soon
5 become an empty word, devoid of any practical significance.

6 Secondly, while defendants are correct in stating that plaintiff has already amended his
7 complaint once, the existence of previous amendments is but one of the five factors a court
8 considers, and not even the most important. Plaintiffs are allowed to amend their complaints several
9 times, if justice so requires. The policy in this Circuit mandates an extraordinarily liberal approach
10 to leave to amend, defendants' evident disagreement notwithstanding. Joining two additional
11 defendants would be in furtherance of both justice and judicial economy, as it permits the court to
12 consider plaintiff's claims in their totality, in one action. Defendants fail to claim that plaintiff's
13 motion would cause undue delay, is made in bad faith, or would, in any way, prejudice defendants.

14 Thirdly is the issue of whether plaintiff's request is based on a misrepresentation, i.e., that
15 defendants did not disclose their relationship to the underlying incident until Coleman's deposition.
16 To consider this as a basis for not allowing an amendment is to put the cart before the horse. A court
17 may be disposed to lend less credence to a party suspected of misrepresentation, but
18 misrepresentation is not always equivalent to bad faith.

19 More importantly, the court is not convinced that plaintiff's explanation is untrue or
20 misleading. Plaintiff knew that Gonzales and Perrodin had been somehow involved but it was not
21 until Coleman's deposition that it became clear that Perrodin may have entered plaintiff's property
22 and that Gonzales was the sole officer providing written approval of the arrest. Both Gonzales and
23 Perrodin could have been involved in the incident without having committed any of the violations
24 imputed to the other defendants. Only when it became clear that he had entered the house, did
25 plaintiff consider Perrodin a defendant. Similarly, only when it was clear that Gonzales was the
26 person exercising final authority over, rather than offering verbal approval of, the arrest, was he
27 purportedly elevated from witness to party.

1 Furthermore, without sufficient facts available to him, plaintiff would not have a reasonable
2 basis for naming Gonzales and Perrodin and could run the risk of dismissal or even sanctions.

3 In sum, defendant has failed to provide adequate reasons why plaintiff's motion should be
4 denied. A Rule 15(a) analysis, under the liberal amendment policy stated by the Ninth Circuit, and
5 considerations of judicial economy strongly militate in favor of granting plaintiff's motion.

6

7 **CONCLUSION**

8 The court hereby GRANTS plaintiff's motion for leave to file a second amended complaint
9 reflecting the addition of Gonzales and Perrodin as defendants for the section 1983 claims.
10 Plaintiff's second amended complaint is hereby deemed filed. Defendants shall file their answer or
11 otherwise respond within thirty (30) days of entry of this memorandum and order.

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13 IT IS SO ORDERED.

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15 Dated: August 10, 2009


16 **MAKILYN HALL PATEL**
17 United States District Court Judge
18 Northern District of California

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